IN THE FEMININE DOMAIN.

A Woman's Question - Young Women Handicepped.

ANNA DICKINSON'S NEW PLAY

A Library for Girls-Cossacks Routed by Women-British Barmaids-Refractory Wives - A Woman's Scheme.

A Woman's Question.

Which will you be!
True to yourself, dear; and true, too, to me;
Will all your care and your tenderness last,
Or shall I be wakened to find my dreams will you make my life blessed, or bid happiness flee!
Which will it be?
What do you think?
Ah, wonder not that from the future I

These days are so fair-can the witchery The magic dissolve, the light change to shade! Will my feet ever tread, love, on sorrow's

dark brink!
What do you think!
What will you say.
If, beside you I walk through each beautiful day? Will you draw me with you to heights distant and fair,
Will you lead me to happinoss, sacred and Will your love make me purer and webler

each day-What will you say! What will you do, If I tell you my faith rests on faith, love, in That I'm yours if you hold me, beloved, by your side; That else I am gone, like the sea's changing You can make me inconstant, or loving and true—
Which will you do!

Young Women Handicapped.

Harper's Bazar: Living in a college town and having opportunity to observe both young men and young women, I can honestly say that the sacrifices here made by young women for the sake of knowledge are greater, their opportunities of aid far less, than those of young men. It has been repeatedly said by the very able head of the university that the only way to keep down the rent of rooms is to have college dormitories, since the open competition in the community would not reduce them sufficiently. For this purpose a new dormitory, larger than any now existing, is soon to be erected. All this for the thousand young men; but for the hundred young women no such provision is made, and they must still obtain their rooms by that open competition which is found insufficient for economy in case of their brothers. Again, there is for young men a public or commons table, where the expense is not expected to exceed \$4.50 per week. whereas there is for women nothing of the kind. In both these respects, therefore, the expenses of a young girl study ing at Cambridge is almost inevitably greater than those of a young man, and it can hardly be claimed that her other personal expenses are less than his. In point of dress her outlay must inevita-bly be greater.

Mrs. Siddons is reported to have said when approaching death that she hoped yet to live in a world where some justice was done to women. If this could be said by one of the most admired members of that profession in which women are more nearly equal with men than in any other, what can be said by those who in youth and inexperience simply wish, modestly and unobtrusively, to be allowed to study. This young women who come to college for an education. The class of those who come simply to amuse themselves, or because it is "the thing" to come-this class so largely represented among men, finds very few representatives among women. These last enter college, if at all, either from the love of study or the necessity of self support. In either case it is not merely ungenerous, but un-manly, to leave them struggling with greater obstacles than men encounter. If they learn less easily—which nobody pretends—they should be helped the more, not the less. But to call upon them to undergo greater privations, to economize more strictly, to receive less help than their brothers-this is something more than unmanly or ungener-In the words of Dicken's dissatisfied prize-fighter: "It's mean, you know; that's what it is—it's mean!"

Anna Dickinson's Play.

Scranton Letter: There is in the life of every man and woman some jewel of achievement that sparkles with a brighter lustre than all the rest, how-ever luminous they be, even as a precious stone outshines all the other gems in a richly-jewelled crown. I was forcibly impressed with this thought yesterday during a brief conversation with Miss Anna E. Dickinson, who is now at Honesdale convalescing from an illness which almost proved fatal, and l felt it more keenly last evening as I read her latest and most lasting literary work, the four-act tragedy of "Aurel ian," a priviledge not accorded to many persons. Miss Dickinson has concentrated in this superb play the essence of her best thought, her most eloquent expression and her most epigrammatic It moves forward from the start with the majesty of a grand-river and sparkles with the brilliance of a clear, starlit, midnight sky. To speak of this production as it deserves will seem to those who have not read it the language of extravagant culogy, but its merits are great and its defects, if it have any. lie in the direction of the embarrass ment of riches. Much as this talented woman has said and written that is worthy of praise and preservation, none of it in any way approaches in literary excellence this grand dramatic creation, which will unquestionably live as a classic of the stage long after all her other books and plays are forgotten. For years Miss Dickinson has devoted

her energies to the perfection of this tragedy, and as she polished and repolished its stately lines, she doubtless felt what she makes one of her characters say, that "what is worth possession is worth patience." Aside from the scholarship and historical knowledge manifest in the play, it impresses one by its vigor and the strength of the terse-telling Anglo-Saxon sentences, sharp as Damascus blades, upon which the majestic and the tender story of the stormy conflict and the burning love of the noble-souled Aurelian and the no less noble and brave Zenobia is hung. The Roman hero and the Palmyrenean heroine are clear-cut creations, drawn with a master hand that shows no sign of faltering or weakness in the portraval. Aurelian is every inch a man, soldier, an emperor. In him patriotism. courage, tenderness, honor and truth combine. He is patient as the unruffled lake under great provocation and terri-ble as the volcano in his wrath. I know not of a greater character in all my range of dramatic reading or in any of the numerous plays that I have seen

The play presents opportunities for reat pictorial effect, but no wealth of its lines by contrast or weaken the force of its splendid action. I can imagine | are infused with a serious purpose, and

nothing that would so much resemble proper presentation of this tragedy as grand poem illustrated by the pencil of a Dore or a Macliso.

Give the Girls a Library.

Baltimore American: No parent can do better than to give his daughter a substantial library. Her mind must be stored with knowledge if she is to take her proper position in life. A part of a woman's education is to make a good loaf of bread. We men must eat. A girl is not fit to be alled a girl unless she can make bread, and the world is finding that out. Every girl ought to be a good housekeeper. If she is not, the young man who marries her will have to keep house himself. Woman possesses a great deal of substantial life. If she stands by her father and mother and home, if she keeps the parlor in order, and now and then slips into the kitchen and has a talk with the cook, she will be giving herself a truly womanly education. The women of the land need a little waking up to this. The women of America are not so active as those of Europe. In Germany they are requested to have a trade. In England they help their husbands in business and accounts. Let me ask, do you help your mother? Does your father think his home happier because of your presence in it? Can you make a good biscuit? These are home questions. You must feed the body as well as the soul, and woman must know all about home life. She must govern her house. It is her empire, where she can receive her friends and show them her handiwork. Don't reach old age and say you never made a single life happy. Go into your homes to adorn, refine and beautify them. Go to your homes to make them

Cossacks Routed by Women. A squadron of Cossacks were quar tered at Tatio, near Yelisavetpol (Gendje), in Armenia, Russia. They said they were come to draft the whole of the male population of the village and make them soldiers. That was too much for the patience of the females to stand. They took up sticks, brooms, hoes, hatchets, poker, anything they could lay their hands on, and marched against these wholesale manufacturers of grass widowhood. The Cossacks, declining to fight the women, were put to hight. The women encouraged by their success proceeded to lay seige to the government building, and the mayor was not able to appease their wrath. He telegraphed to the governor, who despatched a few more squadrons of horse, to restore peace. During the night, however be excitement of the women had cool down and there was

A Remarkable Girl.

There is a young lady in St. Joe whom Barnum would give half his fortune to get hold of for exhibition as a curiosity, But the entire fortune of forty Barnum wouldn't induce the young lady's relatives and friends to part with her. She has been excellently educated and plays exquisitely on the piano. Her remarkable characteristics are these: When asked if she plays, she replies: "Yes, sir: I play quite well," and proceeds to prove it. Then if asked to sing, she doesn't say a word about having a cold, or being hourse or anything of that sort, but just hits the keyes a harmonious dab and starts in to win and does, with as sweet a stong as ever tickeled from rosy lips or rippled over pearly

The British Barmaid.

A "typical London barmaid"-that is, a young woman who serves drinks in a man's restaurant-is thus described in a letter from the British metropolis: "She was slightly above medium height and plump. She filled a close fitting black dress nearly to the point of burst-ing. Her face was round and clear in Her complexion was naturally fair, and, if sne had been content with what nature had given her in the way of a complexion, would have looked very well. But she was not. The red and white of the theatrical paint-box were taid on in thick stripes and without the least pretense of disguise. Her eyes were the intense dark black bead color so common among the women of the servant class. Her features were regular, and when she laughed, as she did at stated intervals, she displayed snowy white teeth. Her intensely black hair was curled tightly around very round head. She represented the very sunniest of barmaid good nature and lively spirits. She smiled upon the lame, the halt and the blind with the same unction when they came for an order, as she did upon the most resplen-dent of the gilded youth. She laughed with unwearying fortitude at jokes that were old, weary and moss-grown when Caesar invaded Britain with his Roman

A New Dose for Refractory Wives. The sultan of Morocco has discovered a new use for bicycles. He has found them to be admirably suited for the punishment of refractory wives; and he, no doubt, feels very much obliged to the French government, which presented him with a handsome machine a year or two ago. for introducing so useful an invention to his imperial notice. It is obviously beneath the dignity of a suftan to ride a bicycle himself; and until quite recently Muley Hassan hardly knew what to do with his present. But a use was found for it at last. The ladies of the imperial harem seem to have taken advantage of the recent iliness of their lord and master to have a series of quarrels among themselves. When the sultan recovered, the delinquent wives were brought before him for punishment; and there is a truly Oriental savor about the sentences which he passed. According to their degrees of guilt they were compelled to ride upon the government bicycle until they had fallen off a given number of times. The old and wrinkled wives had to submit to twenty-five falls, while the young and pretty ones escaped with only half a dozen. So happy an idea ought to take the fancy of other polygamous potentates; and we may presently hear that a bicycle has become an indispensable adjunct to every well-conducted harem.

Another Woman's Hotel Sheme

Mrs. Candace Wheeler, who has had wide experience with women and girls of refinement who are obliged to work for their living, has a plan on foot for the establishment of a woman's hotel in New York which has many of the ele ments of practicability in it. She desires to form a stock company, with a capital of \$200,000, to build a fire-proof house in an easy accessible neighbor-hood, which will be so arranged as to give each occupant a room with an open fire. One hundred boarders at \$6 a week would make the hotel self-supporting. There is one suggestion of Mrs. Wheeler's which proves that she understands the people for whom the hotel is designed—that is, to have it managed like a club, with a house committee of the inmates and the stockholders. The great trouble with the experiments that have been made in this direction is that their rules and regulations have been made by outsiders who do not appreciate the position of the class of women for whom they are intended. Mrs. Wheeler's long association with art students and art workers has shown her stage setting can ever dim the lustre of | that they are young women to whom life is something more than play, and who

who do not need to be treated with the restrictions of school girls.

A Girl's Power Over Wild Animals. Cincinnati Telegram: Tipton county Tennessee, has a phenomenon in the person of a young lady who has remarkable power over animals. She is able to conquer and ride in a moment's time horses and mules that no one else has ever been able to handle. The most savage dog in the neighborhood quails before and never offers to molest her. Squirrels and birds come to her in the woods and eat from her hand, and many times she has been known to pick up a rabbit in the path. She says that from infancy she has had this remakable power over wild animals, but only within the past few years was she aware that she was also a "horsetamer." She says she is not conscious of putting forth any effort in this line, but it just "comes natural." The only explanation that she can offer is that she has an intense sympathy and love for wild birds and animals. In regard to horses she is perfectly fearless and they by their animal instinct must know it. These, she says, are the only reasons she can

> Mannish Young Women. Waterbury American: The fact is

ery apparent to any one who will walk up and down our avenues of promenade that there is a growing "mannishness" of our girls. Instead of the retiring. modest, shrinking, soft and gentle woman, with tender sensibilities and a fragile frame and womanish dress of a few years ago, the female sex has re-vealed itself into an improper and unbecoming representative of masculinity. It has been said that a man can becom accustomed to almost anything-but that utterance came from the man who averred that when away from his wife's snoring he had to have a coffee-mill ground by his bedside to lul! himself to Perhaps! The companionship of a mannish woman roughens man; and if this is doubted let me refer to the youthful barbarwho assume to call themselves English young gentlemen. I might perhaps qualify my statement that, while these masculine maidens may not roughen their male associates, they have the inability to exert the faintest restraint by their presence. To man man she has ceased to be a woman.

From the waist down the woman continues to be a woman, but from her waist up-with her tailor made jackets, her high, stiff collars, her scarfs, her horseshoe pins, her short-cropped hair. her linen shirt front, and her derby hat, she is a man. Will the woman be content with this, or will the insiduous transformation creep down to trousers? Some of these, I may say many of these manish maidens hunt, shoot, fish, row, play tennis, go in for billiards, smoke cigarettes, and are judges of horses. The sprawling, prancing, and ungrace-ful twists and strides do not show them to the best advantage. Let women be women, and girls be girls, and then men will appreciate them more.

A Boston Way of Earning Money. A new way of earning money has been adopted by the women in Boston. It is to organize classes in literature and hiswhich are to meet and listen to readings. The reader receives mem-bers into the circle at a stated price for each person. These are not lectures, you will observe. There may be now and then a thread of comment, but not much of it is heard. The instructor selects a topic; and then reads extracts relating to it, and elucidating it from sources which she finds in authorship. There is labor in this, and when the work is well done the result is somewhat equivalent to a lecture. Large classes are gathered in this way, and The there are more than one of them. nembers read by themselves at intervals between the readings by the in-structor. Ladies known in society adopt this method of adding to their in-

A Chicago Girl Boxer.

Chicago Mail: There is a club of thirteen young women of the North side, Chicago, who have a neat gymnasium fitted up. One of the fair pugilists is a remarkably clever boxer and a hard and sharp hitter. Her knowledge of the art of self-defense was of great ad-vantage to her the other night. She was returning alone from La Salle avenue, where she had been calling on a friend, at 11 o'clock. On approaching the corner of Clark street she was accosted by a strange man. The young woman only walked on the faster for this, was obliged to confess afterwards that she grew nervous. As she crossed Clark street she observed that the villain was following her. After having passed Clark street, in the comparative darkness of a cross street, the villain hurried forward and accosted her again. at the same time laying his hand on her shoulder. He got a response this time. Quick as a flash she turned, shot out her left and planted her delicatelygloved fist, as firm and true as steel, square in the wretch's face. This staggered him, and before he could recover she had swung her right upon his ear and he dropped into the gutter. Then the brave and lovely boxer gave a shrick and ran for home, nerveless and pale as a ghost, and arrived there in a state of collapse. It was days before she recovered from her fright. But she still keeps up her boxing.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Blondes choose very light colors for their street toilets.

Braiding on tailor suits will be more frement and more elaborate next season. Cloth gowns of pale suede have white moire vests and a trimming of golden beaver.

Very pretty new jackets are made up o he new imitation braided dolman cloth. Call a Chicago girl large-hearted and gen-erous, if you choose, but never refer to her as

Polonaises grow more and more in favor. and are preferably of wool over silk or velvet skirts. Cloth of gold, subdued by brown chenilie

fringe woven over it, is a rich novelty for carriage wraps. Plaid woolens of very light timts, rough surfaced and softly woven, will be worn the winter through.

Epaulettes of fur, as well as wide Russian turned over collars and broad pocket flaps. appear on new coats. Dolman cloth is the newest fabric for wraps, is covered with a pattern in relief that simulates braid.

Metalic threads, braids, and tinsel spangles are worn on all sorts of indoor dresses, ball gowns, and dressy visiting toilets.

The most approved toboggan suits are made of blue gray or red blankets, with stripes or ball borders of contrasting colors. Green cashmere frocks are in favor for girls of twelve to fifteen, and these are fre-quently piped and trimmed with pale blue silk.

Very young women wear as a finish to high corsages, wide high collars of silk muslin or narrow puffs of crepe lisse, ending in a bow

Dr. Mary Walker's dress this season con-sists of a half beaver hat, a thick blue over-coat, a dark suit with a cutaway coat, and a walking stick. The degree of M. A. is one that any learned female may be proud of, but many true women have probably found as much comfort in the plain title of ma.

If you have the right kind of a girl, the walk up the toboggan slide is just as exciting as the ride down. And sometimes more so. It's a glorious sport both ways.

Some of the new polonaises have pointed yokes of Lyons velvet, with a deep pointed

girdle of the same at the waist. These are pretty only upon slender figures.

With costumes of light tan camel's hair, nothing is so stylish as a long wrap of grayblue cloth, edged with moution fur and accompanied by a cloth bonnet of like hue. A Wellesley girl has almost paid her way through college by sewing on shoe buttons for her mates. She charges 10 cents an heur, and devotes two hours a day to her trade.

Flowers bloom all over evening gowns, as a finish to the corsacs, or garlanded from shoulder to waist, or bordering the drapery, or else as panels or bouquet upon the train. Grumps wants to know if it is a proper leap-year custom for women to give up seats in the street car to man? No; this is one of the customs more honored in the breeches than otherwise.

Collars. frills, jabots, fichus, plastrons vests—every shape, form and color of net, lace, ribbon or muslin, is now admissible for neckwear, but care must be used to fit them

to their occasion. A freakish fancy in furs this season is to A freakish lancy in furs this season is to have it match the wearer's hair in texture. Some devotees of fashion, if they can't match their hair in fur bleach or dye their hair to the desired hue.

A Boston woman has hit upon the novel scheme to make a living. She posts herself thoroughly on the news of the day, and reads her notes to a class of wealthy women who are too lazy to read Some sleeves of house dresses and tea gowns are made full above the elbow and and tight below. Others are made in full Bishop form, with a tight slashed cap cover-

ing the upper part of the arm. A Kansas woman thinks of starting a children's rights association, and her principal object is to make mothers more attentive to their offspring. Many fashionable mothers forget that they have children.

Two New Orleans young ladies who find it necessary to work for a living have opened a dairy and sell milk. They have a little cart, and every morning may be seen driving behind their bright tin cans and pails.

Cashmere bonnets with pinked edges, and caps sewn inside, are being worn by babies and little girls, and also by grown up women. The latter are for theater wear, and have no caps, but full gathered fronts. They are very becoming. very becoming.

Fans are neither large nor small but approach nearly the Irishman's "middle ex-treme," and those of feathers, besides being immensely stylish are in hands that know how to use them, among the most dangerous

Round-waisted bodices, arranged with a scarf fichu on one side of the front and loops of ribbon tapering to a point on the other are decided favorites. A tasteful manner also of varying the style of a plain bodice—a re-vival—is the wearing of shoulder braces. Suede brown, Nile and absinthe green,

mahogany red, Gobelin blue, ashes of rose, and other quaint colors are preferred by some girls for their tulle ball gowns, and quaint flowers, orchids, mignonette, hops, chrys-santhemums, and other flowers in colors that match the dress are used for trimmings. Turbans in graceful shapes rre exceedingly

popular this season. There are a variety of styles and many becoming models. Turbans are appropriately worn on nearly every occasion, the simple or the claborate style of their garniture deciding the question of their ap-propriateness for visiting, promenade or traveling wear. This may be called a pink winter in fash-

ionable parlance, all rosy tinted fabrics, rib, bous, flowers, menu, cards, dancing cards-bisque and porcelain figures, fancy glass objects, and even the ices and cakes at luncheons, dinners and suppers partaking of the couleur de rose in one or another shads of Aurora's sun-dyed mantle.

Russian polonaises of reseda cloth are lightly draped over closely gored skirts of cream white German broadcloth that are finished at the foot with a narrow band of Alaska sable fur, with a rich bordering showing above this band made of heavy silk and metal passamentrie in arabesque designs. The polonaise has a touch of fur and passamentrie on bodice and sleeves, but the skirt portion is unadorned.

The Chicago Women's club now numbers 226 members. Three sub-organization have arisen under its auspices. First, the Woman's Physiological society, which gives a course of free lectures on physiology for women semi-monthly during eight months of the year. second, the Protective Agency for Women and Children, the purpose of which is to secure fair dealing for helpless women and children. Third, the introduction of industrial art teaching in our schools. They instruct free of expense such women as are willing to rive their services for a time in transmitting. give their services for a time in transmitting this knowledge to classes of children.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC. Perugin' strys abroad to sing with Carl

Rosa's English opera company.

An Amti violin which originally belonged to King Louis XIV., has recently been sold at Buda-Pesth for \$5,500.

Niemann Raabe, the German actress, plays in Chicago after her New York engagement, and then returns direct to fatherland. Clara Louise Kellogg will sing for just one more season and will then quit. Her last ap-pearances will be devoted to English opera. In her new piece "Town Lots," Marguerite Fish will be a cowboy and in one scene will dash upon the stage mounted on a mustang

Modjeska is to appear in ten pieces during her engagement at the Hollis Street theatre, Boston, several new plays being included in

M. Guille, the diminutive tenor that ac companied Mme. Patti in her last year's tour, is singing in opera at the Grand theatre,

Boston's new Grand Opera house is claimed to be fire-proof, has twenty places of exit, wide ailes and lobbies, and seating capacity of about 3,000. Victor Nessler, the successful and opulent composer of The Trumpeter of Sackingen, is ingaged on a new opera, the scene of which

s laid in Strasburg. Eben Plymton has been engaged by Mme Modjeska. He will join her company for the New York engagement, beginning at the Fourteenth street theatre on January 30.

Mrs. Langtry's success this season has been greater than ever before. The receipts of her recent two weeks' engagement in Boston amounted to over \$23,500.

Mrs. Potter's tour under the management of Harry Miner has been extended, and she will appear in San Francisco and along the Pacific coast, returning in June.

Miss Lotta has offered to put street signs on all the gas lamps in Pittsburg if she shall be allowed to add also the word "Lotta" on each tablet below the name of the Signor Campanini's concert company has

and given a grand opera in San Francisco. "La Favorita," opening the season quite suc

McKee Rankin is looking about for an opening for a new four-act drama called "fhe Kanuck," in which he will portray a character entirely new to the stage—that of French-Canadian.

Marie Van Zandt seems to have made peace with the Parisians. She will make her reappearance on the Paris stage in a new opera which Massenet is writing for her. The libretto is by Victorien Sandou. Emily Winant, the popular contralto, has returned to New York from a visit of nearly a year in England and Germany. She sang in London and throughout the provinces, and also in Germany and was everywhere kindly received.

kindly received. Nat M. Brigham, of Omaha, the tenor, arrived in Beston last week. Mr. Brigham will be heard in concert shortly, when the reputation he has made in the west, together with

his former high musical standing, will be fully sustained.—Boston Globe. They had to ring down the curtain the other evening during the performance of "Michael Strogoff" at the Paris Chatelet from a curious cause. Mme. Marie Laurent, one of the actress, was taken with a violent bleeding at the nose. The between act wait was a long

Edwin B. Price has returned from Paris. bringing with him the prompt-book and scene plot of Sardon's "La Tosca," and it announced that Fanny Davenport will make her first appearance in the title role at French & Sanger's new Broadway theater. New York, in February, when the house will first be opened to the public.

be opened to the public.

A Berlin artist, Ernst Tepper, is said to have devised a method of securing incombustible scenery for theatres. Instead of canyas he uses fine wire gauze and covers it with a peculiar kind of paste, which makes a good material for printing. Machinist Lautenschlager, of Munich, has already ordered specimens for trial in the Royal theatre.

is worth \$40,000; John B. Dorris, \$20,000; John Robinson, of Cincinnati, \$250,000; Jas. Robinson, the circus-rider, \$100,000 and a farm: Adam Forepaugh, from \$250,000 to \$250,000; P. T. Barnum, from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000; W. W. Cole and James A. Bailey, \$2,000,000 each: James E. Cooper, \$500,000; James Hutchinson \$1,000,000

James Hutchinson, \$1,500,000. A New York pianomaker is putting the action into a case that will cost, when completed, between \$4,000 and \$5,000. It is of hard wood, enameled snow white, and adorned with golden arabesques in raised work. Fancy cases, increasing the price of a piano from \$100 upward, are growing in favor with wealthy purchers, but practiced musicians still cling to resewood and eber

Giuseppe Russitano is the name of a young tenor now singing in Italian opera at Constantinople who has a great future before him. His experience on the stage does not exceed a year. His graceful acting and singularly beautiful voice have charmed the musical world in Constantinople, whither he has come after much success at I call paris. has come after much success at Lodi, Pavis Brescia, and Palermo. Signer Russitano only twenty-two. His voice is a veritab treasure, and connoisseurs agree that its imbre and quality are of exceeding sweetness and delicacy.

Patti refuses to acknowledge that rank Patti refuses to acknowledge that rank elevates any other woman higher than herself. The Southern express, on which she and Nicolmi were journeying to Lisbon, a short time ago, met with an accident. Among the passengers were the ex-queen of Spain and the Duke Fernan-Nunez, formerly Spanish ambassador at Paris. Queen Isabella had a drawing-room car to herself, and when she heard of the accident she invited the duke heard of the accident she invited the duke and his sons, who were traveling with him, o continue the journey in her car, leaving Patti and Nicolini to find quarters in the or-dinary coach. This made the diva and her spouse furious. Nicolini raised a great row and asked the conductor why the railway company was more attentive to the excuser company was more attentive to the ex-queen than to La Patti? "Because Queen Isabella is the grandmether of the king of Spain," replied the official. "But Patti is a queen, too," roared Nicolini. "She is queen of the song." It made no difference, however, for "the queen of the song" had to continue her journey with the common passengers. Patt sails for South America March S.

RELIGIOUS.

The Catholics in the United States are stimated at about eight million. Mr. Spurgeon will celebrate at the Taber-nacle the publication of his two thousandth

Mr. D. L. Moody will spend two or three months on the Pacific coast, commencing about February 1. The Methodist have crossed the million collar line and have pledged \$1,200,000 for

mission work during the coming year. There are only three protestant churches on the island of Cuba—at Havana, Matanzas, and Cienfugoes-all recently organized. Archdeacon Farrar objects of his sermons being published verbatim for the papers. He is unlike most elergymen. They complain usually because the report is not verbatim.

About twenty of the richest residents of the city of Mexico under the law forbiddin religious ceremonies and observances in th streets, they having placed small altars with lighted candles on the balconies on the oc-sion of the feast of our lady of Gaudalupe. There is a remarkable coincidence in lives of Protestant Episcopal Bishops Talb and Leonard, life-long friends. They we boys together in a little mission im Misson starting to school the same day, sitting at the same desk. They were confirmed together

together were ordained deacon and pries each celebrating matrimony for the other and now they are appointed bishops over neighboring jurisdictions. . The Adventists in the United States hav-The Adventists in the United States have ninety-one churches, 107 ministers, 11,000 communicants; Second Adventists—583 churches, 501 ministers, 68,500 communicants; Seventh Day Adventists—798 churches, 213 ministers, 23,111 communicants; total—1,472 churches, 821 ministers, 97,711 communicants. In polity these branches, excepting the Seventh Day, which lodges ecclesiastical power in its annual and general conferences, are Congregational.

To popularize the synagogue it is not neces

To popularize the synagogue it is not neces sary to transfer in effect the Jewish Sabbath to Sunday, and pay a lecturer \$15,000 a year to give you his views on topics of the day. May not the better plan be to break down the barriers between rich and poor, restore the free services of old-when no one came empty o God's tabernacle! A free synagogue i not a pauper synagogue, nor a synagogue that pauperizes. A free synagogue implies a synagogue which shall rely upon voluntary offerings—the free will, not pew rental o class system.—Jewish Messenger.

The summary of the Roman Register gives the following figures of the chief ecclesi astics subordinate to the pope in the government of the church. There are now sixty five cardinals in the sacred college and there fore five vacancies. Eight cardinals died during the past year and seven new ones were created, viz: the Cardinal Priests Vannwere created, viz: the Cardinal Priests Vann-teili. Massella. Glordahi, de Rende and Rampolla del Tindaro, all elected on March 14, 1887; and the Cardinal Deacons Louis Pallottii and Augustine Bausa, created May 23, 1887. The oldest cardinal is the deacon Theodolf Mertel, created March 15, 1858, and born February 9, 1806. Cardinal Newman is the senior in years, having been born Feb-ruary 21, 1801. He was made cardinal May 12, 1879. Cardinal Manning is now first on the list of cardinal priests, the senior being Cardinal Hohenlohe, created June 22, 1866.

IMPHETIES.

That's right Brother Jones, go for the bung-tung" and the lum-tum of Kansas City. They need it.

If some one who knows would explain why here is so much more coughing to the square inch in a church congregation than in a theater audience he would solve a much vexed question of the hour.

Country minister (to deacon)-Deacon Jones, you have a reputation of knowing something about horses. I've got an animal that's balky. What do you do in such a case! Descon Jones Sell him. There is no reason why a minister should

not ride on a bicycle as well as anybody else, but a minister labors under the disad vantage of having his tongue tied, so to speak when he is trying to learn.

"The ark was built in a warm country, wasn't it, teacher?" asked the bright girl of the class. "Yes; what is now known as Asia Minor." "Then where did Noah get two Polar bears from?" "Go down foot!"

A church in a country town had been rected and a dinner was given, at the con-clusion of which the health of the builder was proposed. Thereupon he rather enigmatically replied that he was "more fitted for the scaffold than for public speak-

Country Minister-Owing to a pressure of work last week, deacon, I was compelled to substitute a published sermon for one of my own this week. Uid you hear any remarks about it. Deacon Jones—I heard Brother Smith say that it was the best, by all odds, the very best effort that he had ever heard you make.

cA colored minister in Meadville recently took for his text: "And the multitude came to him and he cured them of divers diseases." Said he: "My dying congregation, this is a terrible text. Disease is in the world. The diphtheria slays its hundreds, typhoid fever its thousands, but in the language of the text, if you take the divers you are gone. Earthly doctors can cure the little ills if they get there in time, but no one but the good Lord can cure

the divers." It is said that a Maine clergyman, a man of It is said that a Maine clergyman, a man of great simplicity of character, told a friend of the great difficulty they had in getting their youngest child to go to sleep. "Did you ever try one of your sermons on him, doctor?" asked the friend, jokingly. "No," said the parson, seriously, "I never thought of that." A few days later, again meeting his parishoner, he said: "Oh, do you know, I adopted your suggestion of reading one of my sermons to my boy, and it worked like a charm."

I wants ter 'nounce ter de congregation dis

I wants ter 'nounce ter de congregation dis mornin' dat yo' parsture accepted de sexton's resignation yistidy wid considerable empsis. Hit peared ter my 'servance dat he'd been usin' de Sundy school annex fo' a chickenusin' de Sundy school annex fo' a chickenke Sanger's new Broadway theater. New
York, in February, when the house will first
be opened to the public.

A Berlin artist, Ernst Tepper, is said to
have devised a method of securing incombustible scenery for theatres. Instead of
canvas he uses fine wire gauze and covers it
with a peculiar kind of paste, which makes a
good material for printing. Machinist Lautenschlager, of Munich, has already ordered
specimens for trial in the Royal theatre.

Circus men are not paupers. E. D. Colvin

GREAT SPECIAL SALE

Dress Goods

To be continued until February 1st, the following Special Prices on Dress Goods to reduce stock before invoicing.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

At 5c we have put in a complete line of colors of Dress Goods, never sold for less than 10c, and are worth that to-day: for this sale at 5c per yard.

At 10c we have put in all of our half wool Tricots, worth 18c; for this

At 20c we have put in a full line of colors in all wool Tricot that we have sold as a drive at 30c; for this sale 20c per yard.

At 30c a complete line of Plaid Dress Goods, worth 45c, for this sale

At 40c we have made up a big job of goods ranging from 50c to 75c, and make the entire lot 40c for this sale.

At 60c we have taken goods ranging in price from 75c to \$1 per yard, and put them in this sale at 60c per yard.

\$20 Pattern Suits at just half price, \$10 each.

It will take but little time and trouble to visit our store and see what we will sell you in Dress Goods at 5c worth 10c; in Dress Goods at 10c worth 18c; in Dress Goods at 20c worth 30c; in Dress Goods at 30c worth 45c; in Dress Goods at 40c worth 50c, 60c and 75c; in Dress Goods at 60 worth 75c to \$1.50.

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